

## Introduction

Sand and gravel are at present the county's only mineral resource. Because the county is located at a considerable distance from the major population centers, most of the material is used locally with the exception of that produced by Base Company and Maryland Rock Industries. Much of their material is barged up the Potomac River. The gravels in St. Mary's County tend to be finer than those of Charles County to the Northwest. In most pits 90% of the material will pass 16mm.

The sand and gravel industry has grown from one operation in 1971 to 16 in 1986. At present there are 22 active pits and 3 gravel wash plants. Production from St. Mary's County in 1985 amounted to 1,500,000 tons.

Approximately 556 acres have been disturbed by mining of which about 42% have been reclaimed. Numerous small pits, some not found and some obliterated by time, are not reflected in these figures.

The following chart gives a summary of the disturbed land in 1986.

Inactive and Abandoned Acreage	Reclaimed Acreage	Working Acreage	Total Acreage
263	231	62	556

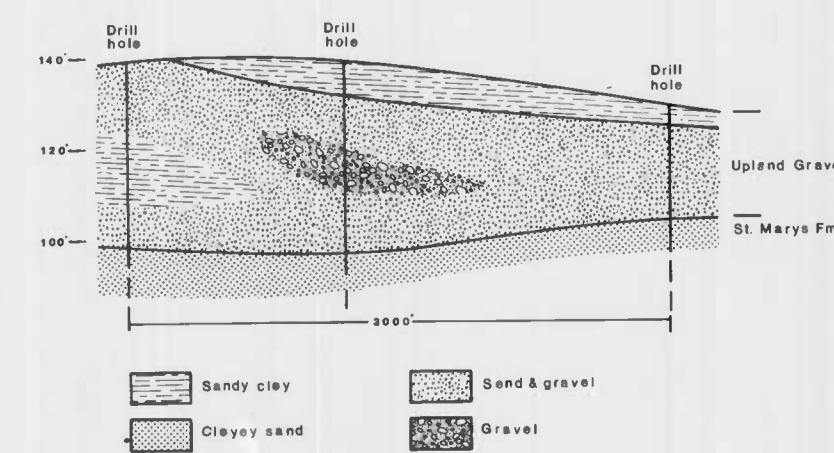
Acreage data was compiled from surface mining permits, field investigations, aerial-photographs, and information furnished by various sand and gravel operators.

### Upland Deposits

The Upland Deposits in St. Mary's County consist generally of those sand and gravel deposits which lie above the 90 foot elevation. They form a veneer of clastics across the dissected uplands and are made up of sand, silt, and clay, and are commonly well sorted. In the southern portion of the county the Upland Deposits are intersected by the Lowland Deposits making individual identification difficult. In places, the Upland Deposits are reworked into channels as channel deposits in places. Consequently, some of the sand and gravel formerly mapped as Upland Deposits have been re-assigned by McCarton to a more appropriate category, the Lowland Deposits. The sand and gravel portion of the Upland Deposits can be as much as 30 feet thick and is usually capped by a loam member which can be as much as 25 feet thick. These units are late Tertiary in age.

During the course of this investigation 55 exposures and 218 drill hole logs were examined. Using sand and gravel thickness from these sources, an attempt was made to delineate those areas in which economic sand and gravel within the Upland Deposits are most likely to be found. The Upland Deposits are mostly less than 10 feet thick and all areas in which the sand and gravel portion of the section is expected to be less than 10 feet are shaded. No attempt has been made to examine quality or overburden thickness. The investigation is preliminary because the sand and gravel thickness over short distances, and in some cases gravels of less than 10 feet thickness can be mined. Specific site investigations must be made before any attempt to reserve estimates or economic projections can be made.

The following cross-section from a site west of Leonardtown serves to illustrate both the lateral and vertical facies changes which can occur over relatively short distances.



### Lowland Deposits

The lowland Deposits consist of river-bottom sediments and several levels of terraces, all of Quaternary age, flanking the Patuxent, Potomac and St. Mary's Rivers. These terraces represent fluctuations in the level of the Chesapeake Bay caused by changes in the sea level. The sediments which make up the terraces were in part derived from the erosion of the Piedmont and the Potomac River valley, but are less laterally extensive than the Upland Deposits but in St. Mary's County they account for most of the gravel production, particularly in the Leonardtown-Lexington area. The gravel in the Upland Deposits of this area here tend to be somewhat coarser than those of the Upland elsewhere in the county. Of the county's sand and gravel pits, the majority are in the Upland Deposits. These deposits indicated on the map consist of those areas which, either through pits or drainage, are known to contain at least minor amounts of

## Resource Pre-emption

Other factors not considered here influence economic viability in certain areas of both the Upland and Lowland Deposits. The most important of these factors is the availability of land for mining. Many areas of potential gravel bearing land have been pre-empted by subdivision. Useable gravel resources are therefore not as extensive as the map might first indicate.

### ACTIVE OPERATION

- |     |                                |            |
|-----|--------------------------------|------------|
| 2.  | AB&B Excavating                | Gravel pit |
| 3.  | AB&B Company Ltd.              | Gravel pit |
| 4.  | AB&B Company Ltd.              | Gravel pit |
| 5.  | Adams Brothers Excavating      | Gravel pit |
| 6.  | Arandel Asphalt Products Inc.  | Gravel pit |
| 7.  | Base Company                   | Gravel pit |
| 8.  | Base Company                   | Gravel     |
| 9.  | Bean, Jimmy, Excavating Inc.   | wash plant |
| 10. | Charmes County Sand and Gravel | Gravel pit |
| 11. | Ernst, Robert L.               | Gravel pit |
| 12. | Hills, James L.                | Gravel pit |
| 13. | Inley Construction Co.         | Gravel pit |
| 14. | Ernst, Robert L.               | Gravel pit |
| 15. | Leonardson Sand & Gravel Co.   | Gravel pit |
| 16. | Leonardson Sand/Gravel Co.     | wash plant |
| 17. | Marlyand Rock Industries Inc.  | Gravel pit |
| 18. | Marlyand Rock Industries Inc.  | Gravel pit |
| 19. | Marlyand Rock Industries Inc.  | Gravel     |
| 20. | Mayjack Inc.                   | wash plant |
| 21. | Willison, Jace Lawrence        | Gravel pit |
| 22. | Willison, Jace Lawrence        | Gravel pit |
| 23. | Woodburn, Raymond              | Gravel pit |
| 24. | Woodburn, Raymond              | Gravel pit |
| 25. | Woodburn, Raymond              | Gravel pit |
| 26. | Woodburn, Raymond              | Gravel pit |

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